

# SPORTS



## Led by the world chess champion

The Druzhba all purpose gym, which more often plays host to "battles" between volleyball, basketball and tennis players, became the venue for "chess" games, from July 13, as the chess competition in the programme of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations got under way.

Such a constellation of chess "stars" as have gathered for this Tournament is rarely met with even to many international contests — and then only at the world Olympiads...

Taking part are 49 male and 30 female Grandmasters, nearly

a hundred International Masters and over 700 national masters — nearly half of the world's titled chess players.

The host of the Soviet chess players, numbering almost 4,000,000 will vie for the titles in their teams, each of which is made up of six men and two women. Altogether, 17 teams from all constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad, are taking part.

Three world champion Anatoly Karpov leads the Moscow team.

The Tournament goes on until July 21.

## SVEN THOFELT: AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

After completing the individual and team championships, the specialists held one more tournament at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, an experimental team event, in which Tajikistan triumphed.

The events were arranged on a relay basis. Each team got a number in a draw, adding the order of start of each of its three participants itself. When the time to compete came, the first number started first, and after he finished the second, etc. to a third, a real relay.

Understandably, primarily the relay featured in events such as 100 m, 200 m, 400 m, 800 m, 1,600 m, 3,200 m, 6,400 m, 12,800 m, 25,600 m, 51,200 m, 102,400 m, 204,800 m, 409,600 m, 819,200 m, 1,638,400 m, 3,276,800 m, 6,553,600 m, 13,107,200 m, 26,214,400 m, 52,428,800 m, 104,857,600 m, 209,715,200 m, 419,430,400 m, 838,860,800 m, 1,677,721,600 m, 3,355,443,200 m, 6,710,886,400 m, 13,421,772,800 m, 26,843,545,600 m, 53,687,091,200 m, 107,374,182,400 m, 214,748,364,800 m, 429,496,729,600 m, 858,993,459,200 m, 1,717,986,918,400 m, 3,435,973,836,800 m, 6,871,947,673,600 m, 13,743,895,347,200 m, 27,487,790,694,400 m, 54,975,581,388,800 m, 109,951,162,777,600 m, 219,902,325,555,200 m, 439,804,651,110,400 m, 879,609,302,220,800 m, 1,759,218,604,441,600 m, 3,518,437,208,883,200 m, 7,036,874,417,766,400 m, 14,073,748,835,532,800 m, 28,147,497,671,065,600 m, 56,294,995,342,131,200 m, 112,589,990,684,262,400 m, 225,179,981,368,524,800 m, 450,359,962,737,049,600 m, 900,719,925,474,099,200 m, 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967,140,655,691,703,339,764,940,800 m, 1,934,281,311,383,406,679,529,921,600 m, 3,868,562,622,766,813,359,059,843,200 m, 7,737,125,245,533,626,718,119,686,400 m, 15,474,250,491,067,253,436,239,372,800 m, 30,948,500,982,134,506,872,478,745,600 m, 61,897,001,964,269,013,744,957,491,200 m, 123,794,003,928,538,027,489,914,982,400 m, 247,588,007,857,076,054,979,829,964,800 m, 495,176,015,714,152,109,959,859,849,600 m, 990,352,031,428,304,219,919,719,700,000 m, 1,980,704,062,856,608,439,839,439,400,000 m, 3,961,408,125,713,216,879,678,878,800,000 m, 7,922,816,251,426,433,759,357,757,600,000 m, 15,845,632,502,852,867,518,715,515,200,000 m, 31,691,265,005,705,735,037,431,030,400,000 m, 63,382,530,011,411,470,074,862,060,800,000 m, 126,765,060,022,822,940,149,724,121,600,000 m, 253,530,120,045,645,880,299,448,243,200,000 m, 507,060,240,091,291,760,598,896,486,400,000 m, 1,014,120,480,182,583,521,197,792,972,800,000 m, 2,028,240,960,365,167,042,395,585,945,600,000 m, 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## Round the Soviet Union

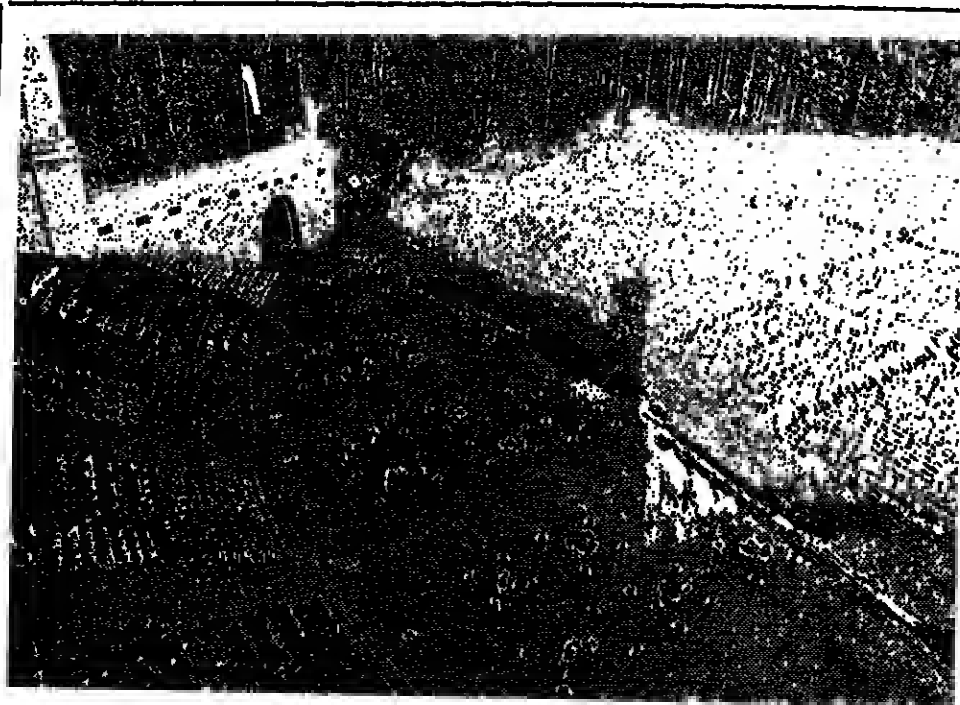
● A COMPUTER MARINE TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF MERCHANT VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BLACK SEA SHIPPING COMPANY. It has been put in charge of more than three hundred motorvessels. The system later only seconds to produce all the information on these ships. This means that ports can prepare to receive ships in advance, thereby ensuring that loading and unloading will not be subject to non-productive delays.

● THE FAMOUS KIETNYANY FOREST IN THE BRYANSK REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS BEEN DECLARED A ZOOLOGICAL RESERVE. THE FIRST IN THIS AREA. It covers more than thirty thousand hectares of forest. The landscape here is varied, and the fauna is diverse. The Kietyany forest is also part of the history of the Bryansk area, as an ancient settlement and burial mounds from the time of Kievian Rus have been discovered.

● A SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTRE HAS OPENED IN CHIMKENT, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITY IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN. Its technical equipment meets the most stringent modern standards of organology medicine. The centre has a mobile high pressure chamber intended for remote settlement.

● PURE WATER, RICH IN OXYGEN, IS BEING TURNED INTO THE AMUR RIVER BY THE OZONATION INSTALLATION, THE FIRST IN THE FAR EAST. It has been put in operation at the Khabarovsk oil refinery. Every day it treats four thousand cubic metres of sewage. The quality of the purified water being very high, the ozonator costs just half as much to operate as the usual method.

● NOW THAT THE WORK OF RESTORATION IS COMPLETE, THE KUNIA MOSQUE IN KHIVA IS AGAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. With its wonderful columns made of carved wood, the mosque is a major attraction in the ancient city.



At the song festival.

## Maestro from Latvia and his 20,000-strong choir

Imant Kokars is a conductor. The strong spiritual performance he manages to get out of his choir are greatly appreciated by all those who have attended the Latvian Song Festival, going back many centuries. He is one of the chief conductors of a 20,000-strong composite choir uniting hundreds of top song groups in the republic. In his capacity as rector of the Latvian Song Festival, he is also a demanding teacher of young conductors.

According to Kokars, it was like little else that prompted him to become a conductor. Young people of his day gravitated towards music, but conductors were few and far between. This is why, already the holder of a teacher's diploma, he entered the conservatory to study as a choir conductor.

The arts in the Soviet Baltic republics flourish today as never before. In Latvia's next-door neighbour Estonia there are about 180,000 amateur folk ensembles, while there are nearly 250,000 amateur arts enthusiasts in the Soviet Union. This is the most popular form of recreation. Amateur collectives are usually run by Palaces of Culture, with the administration and trade union organizations at factories, collectives

and state-run farms paying all the expenses, including the salaries of professional educators and the cost of musical instruments and costumes, etc.



Festival participants congratulate Imant Kokars.

## Compressors for gas pipelines

New compressors designed and manufactured in the USSR will help increase the amount of gas transported through the West Siberia pipeline without increasing the number of pipelines being required. The new compressors, designed by the Novosibirsk plant, are making a pilot model of a compressor, capable of compressing gas pipelines to 100 atmospheres, but the present 75-80 atmospheres. This will help increase significantly the capacity of the pipeline while its pipe diameter remains unchanged.

Andrei Kuznetsov, designer of the Novosibirsk plant, said that the possibility of new compressors on gas pipelines appeared after the plant mastered production of GTN-25 gas-pumping units with a maximum capacity of 25 megawatts. The number of such compressors was reduced in response to attempts by American administrators to thwart the construction of the West Siberia-Western European gas pipeline.

Speaking of prospects for development of new equipment for gas pipelines, Kuznetsov made a special note of the 40-megawatt compressor designed by Soviet engineers on the basis of GTN-25 models described them as very efficient.

## WHAT IS TO REPLACE COKE

Coke has been replaced by anthracite at the Azovskiy plant in the Ukraine. The new fuel is used for melting iron. Anthracite is superior to coke in the blast-furnace process of the iron-making process of their treatment.

It does not demand a replacement of the production process. Only slight changes in the technology will be in the design of the furnaces.

The kilns of eleven plants in the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy are being transferred to more economical fuel. This will help save 200,000 tonnes of coke a year.

educational centres. This helps train the form of the construction of such centres, and providing them with isochora as well as with equipment and textbooks.

## SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATION AND FOREIGN STUDENTS

When they say that this country has 5.3 million students of its colleges and universities, one should bear in mind that 78 thousand of them are students from abroad, of which number 40 thousand come from over a hundred or so developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, writes the VESTNIK VYSSHIY SHKOLY magazine.

Under what conditions do foreign students educated in the USSR? A number of specific aspects are taken into account when educating specialists for other countries. The Soviet side assumes the expenditure for the types of education in this country are, incidentally, free of charge. Those who do not know Russian in which tuition is given in most colleges and universities, enrol in preparatory departments where, apart from acquiring knowledge of the language, they have a chance of brushing up their secondary school subjects. Training is provided in those jobs and occupations needing of specialists in the student's home country. The Soviet educational process takes into consideration the specific conditions of the would-be graduates' future work place. Agriculture and doctors who are due to work in countries with hot climates take a course of lectures in tropical agriculture and medicine.

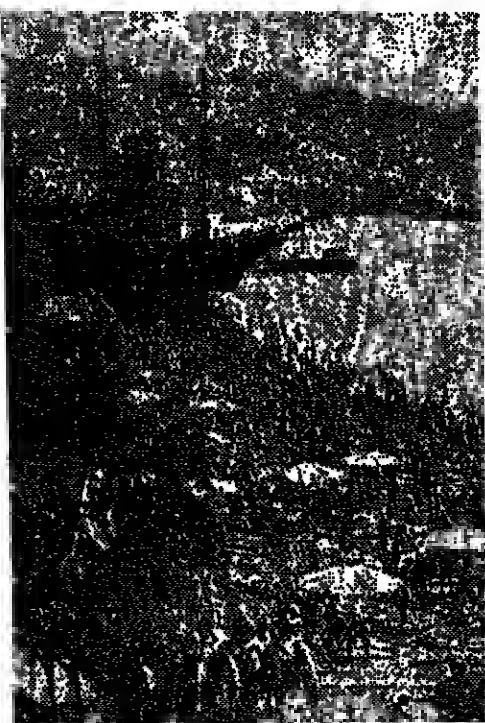
According to Vyacheslav Yelutin, the USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Soviet Union, the magazine continues, is giving increasing assistance, above all to the developing countries, helping them to establishing their own national higher

## Places to visit

## WHERE TO GO IN YALTA

Instead of the four usual seasons in Yalta—a resort on the southern coast of the Crimea—there are only two, i.e. 8 warm months and four cooler months. The bathing season here lasts from the end of May to the end of October.

The Yalta branch of Intourist has prepared a large number of excursions to picturesque parts of the coast. The following are the most popular: an excursion through Greater Yalta including, apart from a tour through the centre of the resort, a visit to the last Tsar of Russia's Palace in Livadia, which now houses a modern sanatorium, and where the historic Yalta Conference took place in 1945; and to the Alupka Palace with its art and architectural museum and the "Swallow Nest" restaurant perched on the cliff. Tourists can visit the home-museum of the Russian writer Chekhov, the Nikitsky Botanical Garden with flora from all over the world; the Alupka and Simferopol resorts and Bakhchisarai, the former capital of the Crimean Khanate. One can taste Crimean wines of Messodra,



which were awarded 150 gold and silver medals at Soviet and foreign competitions and exhibitions.

## BIRDS HAVE A LANGUAGE BARRIER

The unusual behaviour of sea gulls was studied by students at the Biga Institute for Civil Aviation Engineers when testing a bioacoustic device for scaring birds in the airport area. A tape-recording of a bird's shrill cry, signalling danger, did not worry the gulls. It appears that while in flight they react to higher frequency sounds, than when on the ground. This factor was taken into account in designing equipment which has been successfully tested at an airport near Tallinn.

Over recent decades, birds have become the scourge of airmen the world over. They damage machinery, while often killing themselves. The Institute's student design bureau set about tackling this problem. Cooperation with ornithologists helped reveal an interesting fact: birds living in the various Estonian republics speak different languages. Even different species of a single family do not understand one another. Birds' voices sound different at

different seasons. All the various variations have been tape-recorded. Now sensitive equipment designed by the engineers and the object of their special pride, reproduces without any distortion the birds' alarm signals for a particular area, a property that is absent from similar existing devices.

## Zoo with a difference

The two mounted knights who greet those who enter the courtyard of this house, in a quiet Thälis street, with the word "Welcome!" described on their shields, along guard over on unusual zoo. It contains tigers and lions, reindeer and a giraffe, a zebra and even a... In the zoo, made out of the roots of trees, grasses, live trees, shrubs and flowers. They are dry leaves and grass. They are the work of N. Josephson, a researcher from the Institute of Pharmacological Chemistry, who lives in the house.

Full-scale production of the new bioacoustic systems designed in Biga is due to start next year.

## OF INTEREST

Every time he returns from an expedition somewhere in the republic, he brings back trophies in the shape of roots, branches of trees and glass vases. Several skilful touches are enough for them to be transformed into: In-Boots, Tom-Thumb, or Little Red Riding-Hood, as well as into other characters from folk tales and legends.

Isachidze's sculpture decorates kindergartens, schools and young Pioneer camps in different parts of Georgia.

## Science and technology

## SELECTIONISTS COOPERATE

Researchers from the Saratov Region in the USSR and the Western Slovakia region in Czechoslovakia have conducted a joint exploration into the growth of maize on irrigated land.

The Saratov agricultural research institute for the south-east has put their efforts into producing high yield varieties and hybrids suitable for cultivation on irrigated land.

The success of the Saratov researchers attracted the attention of the Slovak research institute in Trnava in the Western Slovakia region, who suggested that the two institutes start working together.

The Soviet and Slovak researchers decided to carry out a joint experiment for selecting the best hybrid under the climatic conditions of each region. They have developed and coordinated advanced processes for maize cultivation based on the latest agrochemical and biochemical achievements.

## ATLANTIS WAS NOT IN THE ATLANTIC

This is the belief of Soviet aquanauts who have returned from an oceanological expedition in the North Atlantic. Experts believe that their exploration of the area has helped form a true picture of the structure of the Earth's crust. As for Atlantis, the discovery of this legendary continent will obviously have to be put off, until another time.

The most interesting data was collected with the help of deep-water apparatus at the "Paisir" type controlled by a three-man crew, says Andrei Mosin, Director of the Oceanology Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These apparatus are particularly efficient in rift zones where the Earth's old crust has broken up in places giving way to new formations. Two "Paisir" submersibles a total 33 times, spending more than 260 hours underwater.

## VIEWPOINT

## USSR FOOD PROGRAMME: THE RESERVES OF SCIENCE

One of the tasks of the USSR Food Programme is to get more from the land than its present yield. However, the Programme does state that this should not be done without considering the soil. Besides utilizing numerous social and economic programmes, the most important tasks of searching for scientifically sound methods of raising agricultural productivity have been set before agricultural science.

This science has tremendous potential. The system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture alone has 600 scientific and research establishments, including 250 institutes and more than 140 test centres. Also a great deal of research is being carried out by the regional agricultural-oriented organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by the each republic's Academy of Sciences. What does this team of scientists do? What tasks are they now tackling?

Perhaps, the most spectacular achievements have been made in plant selection. This country has built up the world's richest genetic pool of crops and their wild varieties. The country's 50 selection centres have tens of thousands of samples, types and forms of wheat, rye, barley, maize and cotton. Another spectacular success of the Soviet selectionists, who have studied and used the genetic pool, is the breeding of short-statured erect winter wheat, spring peas and high-yield hybrids of sunflower and maize. This is the basis of what we call our daily bread.

The following facts illustrate the extent of the selection work between 1976 and 1980 alone. More than 700 new hybrids were produced to suit the conditions of certain localities. Highly productive hybrids were also produced.

Take, for instance, the world's cereal No. 1 — wheat. It is grown on 236 million hectares, throughout the world. The average yield is 1.77 tonnes per hectare. In the USSR, a hectare of winter wheat yields an average of 2.5 tonnes, and the spring types—more than 1.5. As for the potential of the winter wheat, during the last five-year period selectionists managed to raise the yields to between eight and ten tonnes per hectare. Although it is still difficult to obtain such yields on a large scale, advanced farms have been able to harvest up to seven tonnes of wheat per hectare over large tracts of land.

An area of intensive and meticulously productive research by the Soviet agrarian scientists is devising novel farming systems. In the steppe areas of Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and other zones prone to soil erosion these systems have been successfully introduced over an area of 38 million hectares. The next step is to introduce soil protection technologies into the Ukraine (especially in its southern steppe part), and in the arid Volga region, and in the Non-Black Soil Area of the Russian Federation.

Scientists are now discussing ways of improving the breeding and productive qualities of cattle and poultry. They are selecting new breeds, strains and cross-breeds and introducing industrial technologies in the production of milk and meat.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## A STEP TOWARDS THERMONUCLEAR STATIONS

At the new Atomenergoproekt, in the town of Volgodonsk, they have started to manufacture the first assembly for the Tokamak-15 installation, a chamber having magnetic coils and shaped as doughnut. This doughnut with high vacuum inside is to be used by scientists from the I. V. Kurchatov Nuclear Energy Institute to raise the temperature to one hundred million degrees. A strong magnetic field will make it possible to contain for as long as a tenth of a second the plasma in a suspended state. This will be sufficient for nuclear fusion to start, the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper writes.

Controlable nuclear fusion has for long been occupying the minds of scientists throughout the world. Once it has been harnessed mankind will have acquired for itself a practically inexhaustible source of energy.

This country has devised a long-term programme for the study of thermonuclear fusion on the basis of the Tokamak, which contains the plasma better than all other installations. This gives us grounds for hoping that research based on the Tokamak-15 will provide physicists with the information they need to design a pilot thermonuclear reactor, and to create a thermonuclear power station in the future.

Orders for the manufacture of parts for the Tokamak-15 have been placed with many plants throughout the country. Atomenergoproekt is to manufacture the most complicated assemblies including the toroidal vacuum chamber, a vacuum coating, and superconducting windings for producing the toroidal field. One can obtain some idea of the size of the installation from the

vacuum coating which is 6 metres high, 11 metres in diameter, and weighs 120 tonnes. In a short time, scientists will have a powerful instrument for research of their disposal.

## OUR PENSIONERS GET YOUNGER

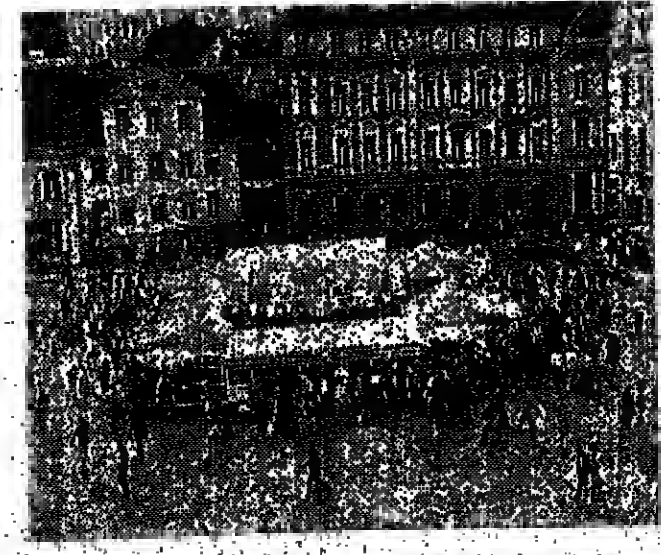
Today there is a lot of talk and much is written about the fact that our old age pensioners are getting younger, stresses Mikhail Krovchenko, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Matters writing in TRUD. But there is nothing paradoxical about this fact. On the one hand, as a result of the social gains made by Soviet society, a male factory and office workers and collective farmers are able to legally retire at 60, and women, at 55. This limit was established over half a century ago, and no one is thinking of raising it. Some categories of workers can retire five to ten years earlier than this.

On the other hand, our law does not link the reaching of a definite age, as the condition for receiving a pension, with the advance of old age in its medical-biological sense. And this is understandable. Over the years of Soviet power there has been a significant increase in average life expectancy in the country. It is to say that, according to available statistics, people live on average for 18 years and women, for 24, after retirement. This is thanks to free and readily accessible health care and to the planned and systematic introduction of measures designed to improve working and everyday conditions, as well as to wide-scale disease prevention measures. As a result, many, often and for long, work well beyond pensionable age. This enables every worker to decide for him or herself whether to retire or to continue working, all the more so that many instances the law does not make the receipt of pension conditional on the need to give up work. The paper concludes.

## City festival in Tallinn



Days of the Old City is the name of a festival which was held recently in Town Hall Square, one of the oldest squares in the Estonian capital of Tallinn. Throughout the week that the festival lasted, the square was filled with colourful fair-ground booths, and numerous concerts were given by brass bands, while the streets echoed to the merry clattering of the gigs which took the Tallinn citizens on rides through the ancient centre of the city. The



Town Hall Square was given a special locality for the occasion. These annual Old City festivals have had the effect of attracting even greater attention to the valuable architectural heritage of Old Tallinn. In the photo a brass band playing in Town Hall Square (left) and the fair-ground booths in the centre of the square.





## SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

### MNI AT THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Robert Hossein, director and actor, France;



I am pleased to represent France at the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow. My latest work, "Les Marseillais" based on Viktor Hugo's novel, entered the full-length film competition.

Today every artist faces the choice, whether to make complex avant-garde films or purely commercial ones. The second option helps aspiring directors to strike out on their own, but I personally favour a third option: I make films that concentrate on human essence and rights, the humanism and fairness of human relations, and

the most lofty and beautiful things in life, love and friendship. Victor Hugo already tackled these themes and this is why I have already made five films based on his works. I am fond of Hugo, Shakespeare, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Pushkin, Gorky, Hemingway and Steinbeck because their books are here to stay and they are about man himself.

I arrived by train because you can behold numerous people on the way.

Marla Ploale, actress, Romania:

I was greatly impressed by the festival. It was a wonderful and colourful film forum. One was hard pressed to choose from the enormous programme of various film shows and excursions offered us by the organizers. I will always remember our trip to Leningrad, and wish could stay in Moscow for a long time. I was also glad to see so many films from different countries, many of which were really interesting.

I like the Soviet films, particularly "The Red Gaidar Rose", "Moscow Does Not Credit Tears", "Andrei Rublev", and "Stalker". Soviet pictures are a great stimulus to our directors.

I came across Russian drama in Nina Zarechnaya in "The Sea Gull" and Anya in "The Cherry Orchard" when I was a student



The cast and director, Miklos Szurdi (second from left), of Hungary's competitive film, "A Night in the Museum".

Photo by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Koulman

at the Bucharest Theatre and Film Institute. I still dream of playing a part in one of Chekhov's plays.

Godfrí Regio, director, USA:

The documentary, "An Unstable World", is my first venture in the cinema, and I am glad to be showing it at one of the most representative forums in Europe. I have tried to develop language of imagery proceeding from ideas of Sergei Eisenstein, which influenced me a lot. I have seen many of

### DANCING AWAY THE NIGHT—BERYOZKA ST

At a special evening in Moscow, dedicated to the anniversary since the birth of Nadezhda Nadezhkina, the leader of the Beryozka Ensemble, the dance company performed a choreographic position which included dances created by this notable choreographer.

In May 32 years ago, 100 posters appeared under the Harmilgo public garden in Moscow, inviting audiences to attend a spring concert. On the items in the concert programme was the first performance of the Beryozka Ensemble Russian Dance girl dancers.

The success of the Beryozka first public appearance met all expectations. smooth, enchanting music, their dancing and the soft melody and sincerity of their performance captivated the spectators. It was clear that ballet master Nadezhkina had not let her dance company waste its talent. A new word in folk choreography, the Beryozka company was destined to have a brilliant destiny.

The Beryozka company has visited more than sixty cities. Wherever they go, the emissaries of the Soviet dance art have been well-received by their spectators.

Today, Beryozka is led by Mira Kollisova, one of the best dancers in the world.

### Victory at the Gala-83 contest in Cuba

The audience in the Karl Marx Theatre in the Cuban capital burst into stormy applause at the news that Soviet singer Rosa Rymbayeva had won first prize at the Gala-83 International contest for variety artists from socialist countries. She sang the song, "My Love", by the Cuban poet and composer, Silvio Rodriguez, who is popular in Latin America. She became traditional at these contests, last year's winner. In this case the Soviet singer sang a Cuban song, which is known in Cuba — it is allowed to give a solo concert, and a bayan once more enthralled the audience by her performance.

## WHAT'S ON!

July 19-22

### THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St., 20 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (comic opera), 21 — Double-bill: Pargolov, "La serve padrona"; Offenbach, "Un mari à la porte" (operetta), 22 — Double-bill: Gubasenko, "Tandem"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Puskhinskaya St., 19 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors", 20 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 21 — Zhurbin, "A Crossroads", 22 — Pichkina, "The Wedding With the General".

Lenin's Komosol Theatre (6 Chekhov St., 21 — Voznesensky, "Rybnikov, "Juno and Avos" (rock-opera), 22 — Patrik, "Dear Pamela".

Drama Theatre at Malaya Bronnaya (2 Malaya Bronnaya St., 20 — Molotov, "Don Juan", 21 — Appo, "Five Romances to the Old House", 22 — Vorobeyev, "The Curtains".

### FILMS

Abdulla (India, in 2 parts). About a hero's life with armed struggle.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (Uzbekistan), "Novokuznetskaya" (Metropolis), "Rybnikov" (Metropolis), "The Earth Is Not a Girl" (GDR).

The love-story between a young girl from the Caucasus and a Syrian, who met in Moscow.

Cinema: "Imeni" (Moscow), "25 Bakhrushina St., Metro" (GDR).

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (8 Puskhinskaya St.). About 200 paintings and drawings of Moscow's historical ensembles. Daily, except weekends, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## BUSINESS

### Otto LAMSDORFF: WE WILL TRADE WITH THE USSR

Given the present employment situation in West Germany, we naturally strive for more foreign contracts. The more foreign contracts, the more economic cooperation with the USSR helps secure and create more jobs in our country. On the whole, we are satisfied with it. This was what Otto Lamsdorff, West Germany's Minister of Economics, told our correspondent before leaving Moscow.

In the last ten years the business ties between our two countries have developed considerably without any interruptions. This does not mean, however, that we just happily gather in all the fruits. Both sides believe that there are good opportunities for expanding bilateral trade considerably.

### Vital assistance for Afghanistan

The third session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan commission on economic cooperation has taken place in Moscow. The protocol signed at the session provides for concrete measures to expand cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, power industry, fuel industry, and transport, our correspondent was told by Khalil Ahmad Abawi, head of the Afghan delegation. Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Committee of the DRA for Planning, We have also signed several intergovernmental documents aimed at expanding bilateral trade and economic relations. They provide, in part, for Soviet deliveries to Afghanistan, free of payment, of large consignments of fertilizers in 1984.

1985, as well as of seed wheat and cotton, and consumer goods. I am sure that the recent session of the commission will represent another important step to the development of economic and technological cooperation and will play a major part in widening the traditional friendly and good-neighbour relations existing between our two countries.

Q: How important is the assistance provided by the USSR for the development of Afghanistan's national economy?

A: It is of vital importance. It represents a guarantee of further social and economic transformations in Afghanistan. The USSR has contributed economic and technical aid towards the building in our country of

over 160 industrial and other projects. Over 80 of these projects are already in operation and account for about half of the industrial goods being manufactured in the state sector of the DRA. I would like to make special mention of the nitrogen fertilizer plant, the power stations, the Kabul integrated house-building factory, and of the irrigation projects. The Soviet Union is now providing assistance in the construction of such new projects as enterprises for the maintenance of heavy trucks which come from the USSR, training centres for agricultural machine operators, construction workers, and for radio equipment and bridge repairmen.

Both sides consider that an increase in the supply of manufactured goods from the Soviet Union to West Germany is extremely significant. This important issue will also be discussed at the coming session.

Vladimir MARKOV

Alexander KASPIN

### A BLEND OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

The Swedish Sandvik concern, known among other things as a major producer of saws and manual cutting implements, is developing business with Soviet organizations both in trade and scientific and technological fields.

Under a contract, we built a new hard alloy works, in Moscow, says Sandvik's Moscow office head K. Cassel. We helped organize tool-making at Uralmash, Atomash, and recently signed a contract for setting up a country circular saw for woodworking factories.

The Soviet Union is not just a reliable partner—it also encourages novel trends in mutually profitable cooperation, he stressed.

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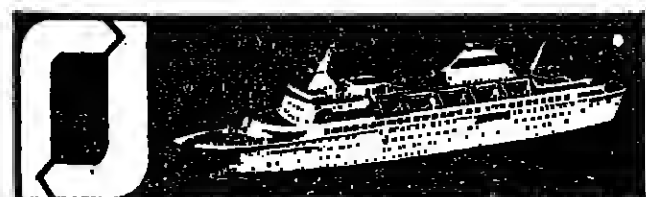
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## Black Sea Shipping Company

## FREIGHT ON TIME

"Give priority to the pipeline" is the motto of the railwaymen from the GDR who handle freight trains bound for the underground gas pipeline, where, in Ivano-Frankovsk and Lipetsk 9,000 GDR assemblymen work. Over the first six months of this year they sent 11,000 freight cars to the Soviet Union.

The freight, which is to be delivered to construction workers from the Frankfurt-on-Oder railway junction, is from 50 factories throughout the republic.

The effort made by railwaymen from the three countries resulted in the welding of pipes on a 137.5 km section, where GDR construction crews worked, being completed nearly four months ahead of schedule.

public. Along with their Soviet and Polish colleagues the GDR railwaymen give priority to trains bound for the pipeline.

The composition of the freight trains, which do not require intermediate handling in marshalling yards, speed up their delivery.

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